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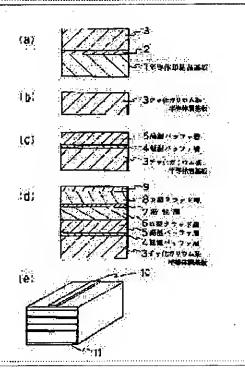
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#### (54) MANUFACTURE OF SEMICONDUCTOR LIGHT EMITTING ELEMENT

PURPOSE: To provide e manufacturing method of e semiconductor light emitting lement wherein the generation of crystal defect end dislocation due to the mismatching of lettice constant and the difference of thermal expansion coefficients are restrained to the utmost, and cleavage is possible.

CONSTITUTION: This manufacturing method consists of the following, a proc ss wherein a gallium nitride based semiconductor layer 3 is formed on a semiconductor single crystal substrate 1, a process wherein the semiconductor single crystal substrate is elimineted, and a process wherein a gallium nitride based compound semiconductor single crystal layer containing at least an N-type layer and e P-type layer is further grown by eliminating e semiconductor crystal substrate and using the left gallium nitride based compound semiconductor layer es e new substrate.



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#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Cleim(s)]

[Claim 1] (a) The process of the semiconductor light emitting device which has the process which grows further the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer which contains n type layer and p type layer at least by using as a new substrate the aforementioned CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer which r mov d and carried out the remainder of the process which forms a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer, the process which removes the (b) aforementioned semiconductor single crystal substrate, and the (c) this semiconducting-crystal substrate on the semiconductor single crystal substrate.

[Claim 2] The aforementioned semiconductor single crystal substrate is the process of the semiconductor light emitting d vice according to claim 1 whose crystal face it is at least one sort of semiconductors chosen from the group which consists of GaAs, and GaP, InP and Si, and is the single crystal substrate of a field (111).

[Claim 3] The process of the semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 1 or 2 which forms membranes at the elevet d temperature of 700–1200 degrees C after forming the low-temperature buffer layer which consists the membrane formation process of the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer of the aforementioned (a) process of a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer at 400–700-degree C low temperature on the eforementioned semiconductor single crystal substrate.

[Claim 4] The process of the semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 1, 2, or 3 which forms the low-temperature buffer layer which consists of a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor at 400-700-degree C low temp rature before growth of the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer of the aforementioned (c) process, forms the elevated-temperature buffer layer which consists of e CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor at the elevated temperature of further 700-1200 degrees C, and grows the back eforementioned CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer.

[Claim 5] the ebove — the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer which contains n type layer end p type layer even if few — n type clad layer — Have the sandwich structure of a barrier layer and p type clad leyer, and the bandgap energy of this barrier layer constitutes each class of this sandwich structure from a semiconductor material smaller than the bandgap energy of this n type and p type clad layer. And the process of the semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 4 which forms this n type clad layer, p type clad layer, the afor mentioned elevated-temperature buffer layer, and the eforementioned CHITSU-ized gallium system compound s miconductor layer substrate by the semiconductor material of the same composition.

[Cleim 6] The process of the semiconductor light emitting device eccording to claim 1 or 5 which chip-izes the s miconductor wafer with which the aforementioned CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal lay r was formed by the cleavage.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[D tailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the process of a semiconductor light emitting device. It is releted with the process of the semiconductor light emitting device using the still more detailed suitable CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor for blue luminescence.

[0002] A CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor is III here. The compound of Ga of e group element, and N of V group element, or III A part of Ga of a group element is other III(s), such as aluminum and In. The semiconductor which consists of e compound which a part of N of the thing replaced by the group element end/or V group element replaced by other V group elements, such es P end As, is said.

[0003] Moreover, e semiconductor light emitting device means the semiconductor device which generates light, such as light emitting diode (henceforth Light Emitting Diode) which has double heterojunctions, such as pn junction or pin, a sup r luminescent diode (SLD), or a semiconductor laser diode (LD). [0004]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, by having obtained red and the p type semiconductor layer of low resistance which carried out the dopant of Mg, using e CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor in recent years although it compared green, end brightness is small and the difficulty was in utilization, brightness of blue Light Emitting Diode improves and it is basking in the limelight.

[0005] Light Emitting Diode of the conventional CHITSU-ized gallium system has structure as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>. In order to manufacture this Light Emitting Diode, at 400-700-degree C low temperature to the sapphire (aluminum2 O3 single crystal) substrate 21 first An organometallic compound vapor growth It is carrier gas H2 by (it is hereafter called the MOCVD method). Trimethylgallium which is organometallic compound gas (It is hereafter called TMG), a trimethylaluminum (h nceforth TMA), Trimethylindium (henceforth TMI) and ammonie (NH3) ere supplied. About 0.01-0.2 micrometers of low-temp rature buffer layers 22 which consist of Alx Gay In1-x-y (0<=x<1, 0< y<=1, x+y<=1) ere formed. Subsequently, about 2-4 micrometers of elevated-temperature buffer layers 23 which supply the 700-1200-degree C same gas at an elevated temperature, and consist of Alx Gay In1-x-y N of n type of the same composition are formed.

[0008] Subsequently, the gas of the same ratio es the above-mentioned is supplied, ebout 0.1-0.3 micrometers of Alx Gay In1-x-y N layers 24 of n type of the seme composition are formed, and n type clad layer for double heterojunction formation is formed. In order to form these n type leyers, even if it does not dope n type impurity, in the case of a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor, the property to become n type is used.

[0007] The barrier layer 25 which next consists of material Alp Gaq In1-p-q N (0 <=p<1, 0< q<=1, p+q<=1, p<x, 1-p-q> 1-x-y) to which the amount of aluminum is reduced from composition of a clad layer, the amount of In is made [ many ], and bandgep energy becomes small from that of a clad layer is formed.

[0008] Subsequently, the bis(cyclopentadienyl) magnesium for Mg or Zn as a p type impurity (henceforth Cp2 Mg) or the organometallic compound gas of dimethyl zinc (henceforth DMZn) is further added to the same material gas as formation of n typ—clad layer, it introduces into e coil, and p type clad layer 26 which consists of p type Alx Gay In1-x-y.N is formed. [0009] In order to consider es the cep layer 27 furthermore, the same gas es the above-mentioned is supplied, and the vapor growth of the p type AlxGay In1-x-y N layer is carried out.

[0010] after it and SiO2 etc. — a protective coat is prepared all over the growth phase front face of a semiconductor, 400–800 degrees C and 20 – 60-minute room [ about ] annealing are performed, and activation of p type clad layer 26 which consists of p type Alx Gay In1-x-yN is attained Subsequently, dry etching according to chlorine plasma etc. in e part of each s miconductor layer which grew es petterning of the resist was applied and carried out end it was shown in drawing 5, in order to form an n type electrode, after removing a protective coat is performed, and it is n type Alx. The Gey In1-x-y N layer 23 is exposed. Subsequently, metal membranes, such es Au and eluminum, are formed by sputtering etc., and the Light Emitting Diode chip is formed by forming end cerrying out the dicing of the two electrodes 28 and 29.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since a rear-face side is an insulator in silicon on sapphire, in order that the semiconductor light emitting device using the conventional CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor may take the electrode by the side of a rear face, complicated processes, such as etching, are needed.

[0012] Mor ov r, although it is advantageously us d since silicon on sepphire can bear an elevat d tempereture and can be doubled with the comparatively various crystal facts. Fairly the lattice constant of silicon on sapphire and a CHITSU-iz digallium system semiconducting crystal by 4.758A and 3.189A, respectively. Since it differs and coefficients of thermal expansion also differ further. As shown in A of drawing 6, while transposition end a crystal differ fector occur in the buffer lever which touches silicon on sapphire, it progresses also to the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer the crystal defect of whose is elay r of operation and an active region becomes narrow, there is a problem that the optical quality of elements and can be doubled and can be doubled with the comparative and can be determined as a comparativ

[0013] Furth rmore, the cleavage of the silicon on sapphire cannot be carried out, but with the above-mentioned structure, since a semiconductor light-emitting-device chip cannot be menufactured by the cleavage, there is a problem of being unsuitable in the device for which an end face needs two accurate parallel mirror plan is like semiconductor laser.

[0014] this invention solves such a problem and it aims at offering the process of the semiconductor light emitting device which suppress d g nerating of a crystal def ct or trensposition bas d on the mismatching of a lattice constant, or e difference of e co fficient of thermal expansion as much espossible.

[0015] The purpose of further others of this invintion aims at off ring the process of the simiconductor light mitting device which can use CHITSU-ized gallium system compounds miconductor also for the semiconductor light emitting device which nodes two mirror planes parallel to en end face like semiconductor laser, and can disal in the mirror plane of an indicate the semiconductor laser, and can disal in the mirror plane of an indicate the semiconductor laser.

[0016]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The process to which the process of the semiconductor light mitting device of this invention forms a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer on (a) a miconductor single crystal substrate, (b) The aforementioned CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer which removed and carried out their mainder of the process which removes the aforementioned semiconductor single crystal substrate, and the (c) this semiconducting-crystal substrate is used as a new substrate. It has the process which grows further the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer which contains network that it is at least one sort of semiconductors chosen from the group which consists of GaAs, end GaP, InP end Si, and the crystal face is the single crystal substrate of a field (111) from the point of the optical and the electrical property of the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer formed on it.

[0018] Since forming membranes at the elevated temperature of 700–1200 degrees C becomes the buffer layer to which the afor mentioned low-temperature buffer layer softens mismatching with a substrate and it can prevent generating of ecrystal diffect or transposition after forming the low-temperature buffer layer which consists the membrane formation process of the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer of the aforementioned (a) process of a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer at 400–700-degree C low temperature on the eforementioned semiconductor substrate, it is desirable.

[0019] The low-temperature buffer layer which consists of a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor at 400-700-degree C low temperature before growth of the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer of the aforementioned (c) process is formed. The elevated-temperature buffer layer which consists of e CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor at the elevated temperature of further 700-1200 degrees C is form d. Since the influence of a crystal defect or dislocation whose thing to grow up produced the back aforemention d CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer in the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound s miconductor layer substrete can be suppressed to the minimum, it is desirable.

[0020] the ebove — the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystel layer which contains n type layer and p type layer even if few — n type clad layer — Have the sandwich structure of a barrier layer and p type clad layer, and the bandgap energy of this barrier layer constitutes each class of this sandwich structure from a semiconductor mat riel smaller than the bandgap energy of this n type and p type clad layer. And since the light emitting device of luminous fficiency with high forming this n type clad leyer, p type clad layer, the aforementioned elevated—temperature buff r lay r, and the aforementioned CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer substrate by the semiconductor material of the same composition is obtained, it is desirable.

[0021] Since chip-izing the semiconductor wafer with which the aforementioned CHITSU-ized gallium system compound s miconductor single crystal layer was formed by the cleavage can mirror-plane-ize an end face, it is desirable. [0022]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Below, the process of the semiconductor light emitting device of this invention is explained, r ferring to a drawing. It is cross-section explanatory drawing of the example of the semiconductor light emitting device by which <u>drawing 1</u> was manufactured in process cross-section explanatory drawing of 1 operation form of the process of the s miconductor light emitting device of this invention, and <u>drawing 2</u> –4 were manufactured by the process of this invention. [0023] First, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (a), the low-temperature buffer layer 2 and the elevated-temperature buffer layer 3 which become the front face of the semiconductor single crystal substrate 1 from a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer by the MOCVD method are grown up.

[0024] As a semiconductor single crystal substrate 1, the crystal face can use the GaAs single crystal substrate which is a field, respectively (111), e GaP single crystal substrate, en InP single crystal substrate, or Si single crystal substrate, for example. The crystal face uses the semiconductor single crystal substrate of e field (111) because [ of the crystal quality of e CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer ]. Moreover, the above-mentioned semiconductor single crystal substrates, such as GaAs, are used because distortion by which a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor, e lattice constant, etc. are comparatively applied to near and a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound s miconductor layer as compared with other materials can be made small.

[0025] Moreover, in order to grow up a semiconductor layer by the MOCVD method For arranging e substrate in e reactor and growing up the material gas for a vepor growth, for example, an Alx Gay In1-x-y N layer, it is H2 of carrier gas. TMA which is organic-metal gas es material gas of aluminum, It is NH3 as material gas of TMI and N which ere organic-metal gas as material gas of TMG and In which are organic-metal gas as material gas of Ga. It introduces by each flow rate end is made to reect in e furnace so that it may become a desired ratio. When growing up the semiconductor layer of different composition, the semiconductor layer of desired composition can be grown up by changing the introductory ratio, or introducing material gas required for the 1 method of the composition, and making it react.

[0026] Although the growth temperature et the time of growing up a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor is made to react at the elevated temperature of 700-1200 degrees C to grow up e single crystal end it is made to grow up About 0.01-0.2 micrometers of low-temperature buffer layers 2 grown up es a polycrystal film at 400-700-degree C low temperature since the crystel orientation of e single crystal is not completely in egreement when making it grow up directly on the substrate of the dissimilar material from which e lattice constant etc. differs ere made to intervene. It is desirable to grow up the about 50-200-micrometer levated temperature buffer layer 3 at the levated temperature of 700-1200 degrees C on it. In case this elevated-temperature buffer layer 3 is grown up, the low-temperature buffer layer 2 which

grew as a polycrystal film at low temperature is also single-crystal-ized, and is adjustment-ized with the elevated-temp rature buffer layer 3.

[0027] As shown in <u>drawing 1</u> (b) below, m chanical polish or chemical polish is carried out from the rear-face side of the semiconductor single crystal substrat 1, end the s miconducting-crystal substret 1 and the low-t mp rature buffer layer 2 are remov d. The polish equipment which uses for example, diamond powder performs this mechanical polish, and the mixed liquor of a sulfuric ecid and e hydrogen p roxide p rforms chemical polish.

[0028] As shown in drawing 1 (c) below, it erreng s in a r actor by using the elevated t mperature buffer layer (CHITSUiz d gallium system compound semiconductor layer) 3 which consists of e left-b hind CHITSU-ized gallium syst m compound s miconductor layer es a new substrate, and about 0.01-0.2 micrometers and about 1-40 micromet rs of elevat d-temperature buffer layers 5 are formed for the low-temp rature buffer layer 4 which consists of e CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor by the same method as the ebove-mentioned. Since the substrate which grows a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor is a CHITSU-ized gallium system single crystal layer of the seme kind, Although the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal directly made into e following clad lay r and a following barrier layer without forming the low-temperature buffer layer 4 and the elevated-temperature buffer layer 5 may be grown up The CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer substrate 3 newly used as a substrate here is what was formed on the semiconducting-crystal substrate 1 of a different kind. The crystal defect and dislocation based on grid mismatching may have occurred, and a crystal defect and dislocation may progress also to the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer formed on it in that cese. Therefore, it is desirebl to form the low-temperature buffer layer 4 and the elevated-temperature buffer layer 5 again. The growth method of this low-temperature buffer layer 4 and the elevated-temperature buffer layer 5, the use, etc. ere the same as that of the low-t imperature buffer layer 2 of drawing 1 (a), and the eleveted-temperature buffer layer (CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer substrate) 3.

[0029] As shown in drewing 1 (d) below, n type clad layer 6, a non dope, n type or the p type barrier layer 7, p type clad layer 8, and the cap layer 9 are formed one by one. The clad layers 6 and 8 are usually formed in the thickness of about 0.1-2 micrometers, end a barrier layer 7 is formed in the thickness of ebout 0.05-0.1 micrometers. Although a barrier layer 7 is formed in the grade which neither a crystal defect nor dislocation cannot generate very thinly, it is desirable that e limitation is to make e clad layer thin, distortion will tend to enter if these consist of dissimiler materials, since it is thick, and a thick layer is formed with the material of the same composition with the elevated-temperature buffer layer 5.

[0030] in order to make it n type leyer in semiconductor layers, such as the above-mentioned clad layer, — Si, germanium, end Sn — SiH4, GeH4, and SnH4 etc. — it is obtained by mixing in reactant gas as gas Moreover, in order to form p type layer, it can consider es p type layer by mixing Mg end Zn in material gas as Cp2 Mg or organic-metal gas of DMZn, this p typ layer — the cap layer 9 top — SiO2 etc. — from — preparing the becoming protective coat end carrying out ann eling processing et 400-800 degrees C, or by irradiating an electron rey, H (H of NH3 gas which is H2 and reactant gas as carri r gas combines) combined with Mg is separated, it can be made easy to move and Mg can be formed into low resistance

[0031] In this example, it considers as the double heterojunction structure which sandwiches the both sides of e barrier layer 7 by both the clad layers 6 and 8 of p type layer and n type layer, and the clad layers 6 and 8 consist of material which has bigger bandgap energy than the bandgap energy of a barrier leyer 7. In order to enlarge bandgap energy with the material of the above-mentioned Alx Gay In1-x-y N, it is obtained by enlarging x and making 1-x-y small, since the carrier pour d into the barrier layer by considering as e sandwich structure in the clad leyers 6 end 8 which have such bandgap nergy is shut up in the energy barrier made between the barrier layer which is a luminous layer, and a clad layer, from the homozygous structure which made pn junction from the same simple material, establishment of radiative recombination is mark dly alike, and improves, and luminous efficiency also becomes high However, the process of this invention is similarly appli d only by changing composition of the semiconductor layer it is not limited to such double heterojunction structure, and the pn junction of homozygous or e heterojunction also grows up to be. Moreover, the semiconductor light emitting d vice made into refractive-index waveguide structure cen be similarly manufactured by forming a stripe slot by semiconductor laser. In addition, the cap layer 9 is a thing for the fall of contact resistance with the electrode metel 10, end is form d in the thickness of about 0.2 micrometers or less.

[0032] Electron beam irradiation is carried out by about 3-20kV acceleration voltage from a direct front face without preparing protective coats, such as SiO2, Si 3N4, end aluminum 2O3, in the front face of e semiconductor layer, performing annealing processing of a 20 - 60-minute about room at 400-800 degrees C or preparing e protective coat es mentioned above n xt. Consequently, junction to Mg end H which ere the dopant of p type layer is cut, activation is attained, and low resistance-izetion of p type layer is attained.

[0033] Subsequently, in order that electrode materials, such as Au and eluminum, may be formed by vacuum evaporationo, the spatter, etc., the lower (n side) electrode 11 mey be formed in the whole surface at a rear-face side and a front-face side may secure a luminescence field in the case of Light Emitting Diode, Or in order to regulate a current pouring field in the case of semiconductor laser, patterning is carried out, the up (p side) electrode 10 is formed so that it may remain only in a cor, end as shown to drawing 1 (e) in e perspective diagram, a semiconductor light-emitting-device chip is formed by carrying out a cleavage to after each chip.

[0034] After Light Emitting Diode lays and carries out wirebonding of the chip to a stem again by carrying out a mould by the epoxy resin after laying end carrying out wir bonding of this semiconductor light—mitting—device chip to a ledframe, a leser diode is completed by carrying out a seal with a cap.

[0035] Since according to this invention a semiconductor single crystal substrate is removed and the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer of a layer of operation is grown up on it by using e CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer as en w substrate after growing up a CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer on a semiconductor single crystal substrete, a lattice constant end e coefficient of thermal expansion become very near, and it is hard to generate e lattice defect end dislocation.

[0036] A crystal defect occurs in the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer which originates in the grid mismatching between the CHITSU-iz d gallium system compound semiconductor lay rs and semiconductor single

crystal substrat s which are used es the new substrate grown up on the semiconductor single crystal substrate on the other hand, and is usides a niw substrate. It spriads to the CHITSU-iz digallium system compound semiconductor single crystal layer which the crystal defect uses es a layer of operation, and although we are anxious about dislocation and a crystal defect occurring, about the dislocation and deficit, it can prive the effectively by priparing a low-temperature buffer layer and an levation defends a leval defends a leval defends a leval defends and leval defends a leval de

[0037] Furthermore, a mirror plan becomes a beautiful cleavage plane is obtained and is easy to b obtained by making the same composition of the semiconductor single crystal layer of the layer thickly formed in 1 micrometers or more of a buffer layer and a clad layer.

[0038] Below, a still more concrete light emitting device xplains the process of this invention in deteil.

[0039]

[Exampl ]

Example 1 <u>drawing 2</u> is cross-section explanatory drewing of CHITSU-ized gallium system double heterojunction Light Emitting Diode manufactured by the process of this invention. A double heterojunction is formed by changing the ratio of aluminum, Ga, end In, using Alx Gay In1-x-y N (0<=x<1, 0< y<=1, 0<x+y<=1) as e CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor.

[0040] first On the front face of the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer substrate 3 used as the new substrate which consists of a semiconductor layer of n type Alx Gay In1-x-y N formed in the thickness of 50-200 micromet rs as shown in ebove-mentioned drawing 1 (b), at 400-700-degree C low temperature n type AlvGaw In1-v-w N (v<=x 0<=v<1, 0< w<=1, end 0<v+w<=1 ---) About 0.01-0.2 micrometers grows the low-temperature buffer layer 4 which consists of 1-x-y<=1-v-w by the MOCVD method. Subsequently, the elevated-temperature buffer layer 5 which consists of n type Alx GayIn1-x-y N of the same composition as the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor layer substrat 3 et the elevated temperature of 700-1200 degrees C was formed in the thickness of about 1-40 micrometers. n typ clad layer 6 which consists of n type Alx Gay In1-x-y N at further 700-1200 degrees C is formed in the thickness of ebout 0.1-2 micrometers. Alp Gaq In1-p-q N (p<x 0<=p<1, 0< q<=1, and 0<p+q<=1 —) of a non dope The barrier layer 7 which consists of 1-p-q>1-x-y was grown up into the thickness of ebout 0.05-0.1 micrometers, and 1-2 micrometers of p type clad layers 8 which consist of p type Alx Gay In1-x-yN further were grown up. The cap layer 9 which consists of Alr Gas In1-r-s N (0<=r<1, 0< s<=1, 0<r+s<=1, r<=x, 1-x-y<=1-r-s) on it is formed in about 0.2-micrometer thickness. [0041] With the aforementioned structure, both the clad layers 6 end 8 are the same composition, and these layers are formed with composition with large bandgap energy from composition of a barrier layer 7. That is, by making [ many ] the amount of aluminum and lessening the amount of In, a large material of bandgap energy is obtained, it has the structure where the barrier layer 7 which bandgap energy becomes from e small material by the clad layers 6 and 8 which consist of a large material of bandgap energy is sandwiched, the cerrier poured into the barrier layer is shut up in an energy barrier, and luminous efficiency is made high.

[0042] Low resistance-ization of p type layer was attained by electron beam irradiation as mentioned above the back, and blue Light Emitting Diode of the double heterojunction of the brightness about 0.5 cd (cd) was obtained by forming and carrying out the cleavage of the electrode.

[0043] Since it is considering as the double heterojunction which makes a sandwich structure the barrier layer which consists of a small material of bandgap energy according to this example, while being able to raise luminous efficiency, thick semiconductor layers, such as a clad layer end a buffer layer, constitute from material of the same composition, since the s miconductor layer of different composition is formed in the thinness which is the grade which a crystal defect does not produce, the semiconductor layer which was excellent in membraneous quality without a defect is obtained, and it becomes still easi r [ a cleavage ].

[0044] Example 2 this exemple is an example of e semiconductor laser type light emitting device, and formation of eech class and formetion of en electrode form completely like an example 1, \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* the upper part of the cap layer 9 of the both sides of the up electrode 11, and p type clad layer 8 efter electrode formation, and it makes them e mesa type configuration. Since with such structure current was able to be centrelized only on the core of a barrier layer and the end face was moreover a mirror plane by the cleavage, it could be made to be able to reflect by the end face, and could be made to oscillate, and the blue semiconductor laser type light emitting device whose output is ebout 0.2mW was obtained. [0045] The low-temperature buffer layer 4 which example 3 this example is an example of Light Emitting Diode of pn junction, and becomes the CHITSU-ized gallium system compound semiconductor leyer substrate 3 from n type GaN About 0.01-0.2 micrometers, The elevated-temperature buffer layer 5 which consists of n type GaN is grown up on the conditions as an xample 1 that only the thickness of ebout 1-40 micrometers is the same. n type layer 12 which consists of n mold Alt Ga1-t N (0<=t<1) the back About 1-2 micrometers, p type layer 13 which consists of p mold Inu Ga1-u N (0<=u<1) About 0.1-0.3 micrometers, Form membranes, respectively and the cap layer 14 which subsequently consists of p mold Alz Ga1-z N (0<=z<1) is formed. After making electron beam irradiation p type layer 13 by about 3-20kV acceleration voltage and performing ennealing, the lower (n side) electrode 11 and the up (p side) electrode 10 were formed, and pn junction Light Emitting Diode of a heterojunction was manufectured. By considering as this heterojunction structure, luminous efficiency increased and blue Light Emitting Diode of the brightness which is a 0.2-cd (cd) grade was obtained. [0046]

layer of operation and a semiconductor layer of the same kind, and a lattice constant etc. can be in agreement, grid

| adjustment can be taken, and generating of a crystel defect or transposit | ion can be prevented. Consequently, a |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| semiconductor layer b comes quality and the luminous efficiency and th    | life of an element improve.           |

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#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Bri f Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the manufacturing process of 1 operation gestalt of the process of the semiconductor light mitting device of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is cross-section explanatory drawing of Light Emitting Diode manufactured eccording to one example of the process of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is cross-section explanatory drawing of the semiconductor laser manufactured according to other examples of the process of this invention.

[Drawing 4] It is cross-section explanatory drawing of Light Emitting Diode menufactured according to the example of furth r others of the process of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is cross-section explanatory drawing of the conventional GeN system Light Emitting Diode.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing explaining the situation of the transposition generated in the buffer layer formed on conventional silicon on sapphire.

[Description of Notations]

1 S miconductor Single Crystal Substrate

3 CHITSU-ized Gallium System Compound Semiconductor Layer Substrate

4 Low-t mperature Buffer Layer

5 El vat d-Temperature Buffer Layer

6 N Typ Clad Layer

7 Barri r Layer

8 P Typ Clad Layer

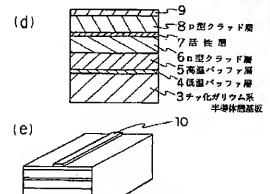
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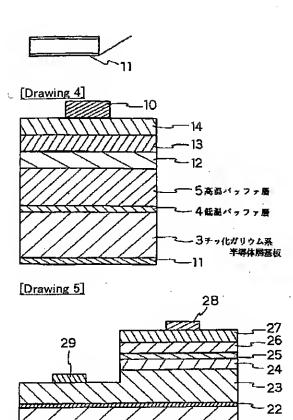
DRAWINGS

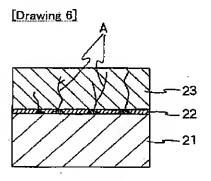
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- 1. This document has been translat d by computer. So the translation may not r flect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translat d.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translat d.

# [Drawing 2] 半導体層基板 [Drawing 3] 8p型クラッド層 活性層 3チッ化ガリウム系 半導体層基板 [Drawing 1] (a) 半導体單結晶基板 (b) (C)







[Translation done.]

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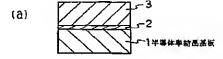
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#### (54) 【発明の名称】半導体発光素子の製法

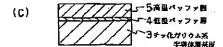
#### (57)【要約】

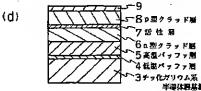
【課題】 格子定数の不整合や熱膨張係数の相違に基づ く結晶欠陥や転位の発生を極力抑え、かつ、劈開するこ とができる半導体発光素子の製法を提供する。

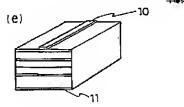
【解決手段】 (a) 半導体単結晶基板1上にチッ化ガウリウム系半導体層3を成膜する工程、(b) 前記半導体単結晶基板を除去する工程、および(c) 該半導体結晶基板を除去して残余した前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層を新たな基板として、少なくともn型層およびp型層を含むチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層をさらに成長する工程を有する。











#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 (a) 半導体単結晶基板上にチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層を成膜する工程、(b) 前記半導体単結晶基板を除去する工程、および(c) 該半導体結晶基板を除去して残余した前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層を新たな基板として、少なくともn型層およびp型層を含むチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層をさらに成長する工程を有する半導体発光素子の製法。

【請求項2】 前記半導体単結晶基板は、GaAs、GaP、InPおよびSiよりなる群から選ばれた少なくとも1種の半導体で、かつ、結晶面が(111)面の単結晶基板である請求項1記載の半導体発光素子の製法。

【請求項3】 前記(a)工程のチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層の成膜工程を、前記半導体単結晶基板上に400~700℃の低温でチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層からなる低温バッファ層を形成したのちに700~1200℃の高温で成膜する請求項1または2記載の半導体発光素子の製法。

【請求項4】 前記 (c) 工程のチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層の成長前に400~700℃の低温で 20 チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体からなる低温バッファ層を成膜し、さらに700~1200℃の高温でチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体からなる高温バッファ層を成膜し、そののち前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層を成長する請求項1、2または3記載の半導体発光素子の製法。

【請求項5】 前記少なくともn型層およびp型層を含むチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層がn型クラッド層、活性層、p型クラッド層のサンドイッチ構造を有し、該サンドイッチ構造の各層は該活性層のバンドギャ 30ップエネルギーが該n型およびp型クラッド層のバンドギャップエネルギーより小さい半導体材料で構成し、かつ、該n型クラッド層、p型クラッド層、前記高温バッファ層および前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層基板を同一組成の半導体材料で形成する請求項4記載の半導体発光素子の製法。

【請求項6】 前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結 晶層が形成された半導体ウェハを劈開によりチップ化す る請求項1または5記載の半導体発光素子の製法。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は半導体発光素子の製法に関する。さらに詳しくは、 情色発光に好適なチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体を用いた半導体発光素子の製法に関する。

【OOO2】ここにチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体と は、III 族元素のGaとV族元素のNとの化合物または III 族元素のGaの一部がAl、Inなど他のIII 族元 素と置換したものおよび/またはV族元素のNの一部が P、Asなど他のV族元素と置換した化合物からなる半 50

導体をいう。

【0003】また、半導体発光素子とは、pn接合またはpinなどダブルヘテロ接合を有する発光ダイオード(以下、LEDという)、スーパルミネッセントダイオード(SLD)または半導体レーザダイオード(LD)などの光を発生する半導体素子をいう。

#### [0004]

【従来の技術】従来背色のLEDは赤色や緑色に比べて輝度が小さく実用化に難点があったが、近年チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体を用い、Mgをドーパントした低抵抗のp型半導体層がえられたことにより、輝度が向上し脚光をあびている。

【0005】従来のチッ化ガリウム系のLEDは、たとえば図5に示されるような構造になっている。このLEDを製造するには、まずサファイア( $Al_2O_3$  単結晶)基板21に400~700℃の低温で有機金属化合物気相成長法(以下、MOCVD法という)によりキャリアガス $H_2$  とともに有機金属化合物ガスであるトリメチルガリウム(以下、TMGという)、トリメチルアルミニウム(以下、TMIという)およびアンモニア( $NH_3$ )を供給し、 $Al_xGa_yIn_{1-x-y}(O\le x<1、0< y\le 1、x+y\le 1)$ からなる低温バッファ層22を0、 $O1\sim0$ 、2  $\mu$ m程度形成し、ついで700~12000℃の高温で同じガスを供給し同じ組成のn型のA1  $xGa_yIn_{1-x-y}$   $xGa_yIn$ 

【0007】つぎに、クラッド層の組成よりA1の量を 減らUInの量を多くしてバンドギャップエネルギーが クラッド層のそれより小さくなる材料 $A1_p$   $Ga_q$  In $_{1-p-q}$  N  $(0 \le p < 1, 0 < q \le 1, p + q \le 1, p < x, 1-p-q > 1-x-y)$ からなる活性層 25を形 40 成する。

【0008】ついで、n型クラッド層の形成と同じ原料ガスにさらに <math>p型不純物としてのMgまたはZnのためのビスシクロペンタジエニルマグネシウム(以下、 $Cp_2Mg$ という)またはジメチル亜鉛(以下、DMZnという)の有機金属化合物ガスを加えて反応管に導入し、p型 $Al_xGa_yIn_{1-x-y}N$ からなるp型26を形成する。

【0009】さらにキャップ層2.7とするため、前述と同様のガスを供給してp型の $Al_*Ga_y$   $In_{1-x-y}$  N層を気相成長させる。

3

#### [0011]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来のチッ化ガリウム 系化合物半導体を用いた半導体発光素子は裏面側がサファイア基板で絶縁体であるため、裏面側の電極をとるためにエッチングなどの複雑なプロセスが必要となる。

【0012】また、サファイア基板は高温に耐えることができ、比較的種々の結晶面に合わせることができるため有利に用いられているが、サファイア基板とチッ化ガ20リウム系半導体結晶との格子定数はそれぞれ4、758 Aと3.189Aで相当異なり、さらに熱膨脹係数も異なるため、図6のAに示されるように、サファイア基板と接するバッファ層に転位や結晶欠陥が発生し、その結晶欠陥が動作層であるチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層にも進展し動作領域が狭くなるとともに、半導体層の光学的品質も低下するという問題がある。

【0013】さらに、サファイア基板を劈開することはできず、前述の構造では劈開により半導体発光素子チップを製造することができないため、半導体レーザのように端面が精度のよい平行な2つの鏡面を必要とするデバイスには不向きであるという問題がある。

【0014】本発明はこのような問題を解決し、格子定数の不整合や熱膨張係数の相違に基づく結晶欠陥や転位の発生を極力抑えた半導体発光素子の製法を提供することを目的とする。

【0015】本発明のさらに他の目的は半導体レーザのように端面に平行な2つの鏡面を必要とする半導体発光素子にもチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体を用いて劈開により端面の鏡面をうることができる半導体発光素子の製 40 法を提供することを目的とする。

#### [0016]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の半導体発光素子の製法は、(a) 半導体単結晶基板上にチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層を成膜する工程、(b) 前記半導体単結晶基板を除去する工程、および(c) 該半導体結晶基板を除去して残余した前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層を新たな基板として、少なくともn型層およびp型層を含むチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層をさらに成長する工程を有する。

【0017】前記半導体単結晶基板は、GaAs、GaP、InPおよびSiよりなる群から選ばれた少なくとも1種の半導体で、かつ、結晶面が(111)面の単結晶基板であることが、その上に形成されるチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層の光学的および電気的特性の点から好ましい。

【0018】前記(a)工程のチッ化ガリウム系化合物 半導体層の成膜工程を、前記半導体基板上に400~7 00℃の低温でチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層からな る低温バッファ層を形成したのちに700~1200℃ の高温で成膜することが、前記低温バッファ層が基板と の不整合を和らげるバッファ層となり、結晶欠陥や転位 の発生を防止できるため好ましい。

【0019】前記(c)工程のチッ化ガリウム系化合物 半導体単結晶層の成長前に400~700℃の低温でチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体からなる低温バッファ層を 成膜し、さらに700~1200℃の高温でチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体からなる高温バッファ層を成膜し、 そののち前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層を 成長することが、チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層基板 に生じた結晶欠陥や転位の影響を最小限に抑制すること ができるため好ましい。

【0020】前記少なくともn型層およびp型層を含むチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層がn型クラッド層、活性層、p型クラッド層のサンドイッチ構造を有し、該サンドイッチ構造の各層は該活性層のバンドギャップエネルギーが該n型およびp型クラッド層のバンドギャップエネルギーより小さい半導体材料で構成し、かつ、該n型クラッド層、p型クラッド層、前記高温バッファ層および前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層基板を同一組成の半導体材料で形成することが、発光効率の高い発光素子がえられるため好ましい。

【0021】前記チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶 層が形成された半導体ウェハを劈開によりチップ化する ことが、端面を鏡面化することができるため好ましい。

#### [0022]

【発明の実施の形態】つぎに、図面を参照しながら本発明の半導体発光素子の製法について説明する。図1は本発明の半導体発光素子の製法の一実施形態の工程断面説明図、図2~4は本発明の製法により製造された半導体発光素子の例の断面説明図である。

【0023】まず、図1(a)に示されるように、半導体単結晶基板1の表面にMOCVD法によりチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層からなる低温バッファ層2および高温バッファ層3を成長する。

【0024】半導体単結晶基板1としては、たとえば結晶面がそれぞれ(111)面であるGaAs単結晶基板、GaP単結晶基板、InP単結晶基板またはSi単結晶基板を使用することができる。結晶面が(111)面の半導体単結晶基板を使用するのは、チッ化ガリウム

かかる歪を小さくできるためである。

系化合物半導体層の結晶品質のためである。またG a A sなど前述の半導体単結晶基板を使用するのは、他の材 料と比較してチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体と格子定数 などが比較的近く、チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層に

【OO25】またMOCVD法により半導体層を成長さ せるには、反応炉内に基板を配設し、気相成長のための 原料ガス、たとえばAlx Gay In1-x-y N層を成長 させるにはキャリアガスのH2 にA1の原料ガスとして 有機金属ガスであるTMA、Gaの原料ガスとして有機 10 金属ガスである TMG、Inの原料ガスとして有機金属 ガスであるTMI、およびNの原料ガスとしてNH3を 所望の比率になるようにそれぞれの流量で導入して炉内 で反応させる。異なる組成の半導体層を成長させるばあ いは、その導入比率を変えたり、またはその組成の元素 に必要な原料ガスを導入して反応させることにより所望 の組成の半導体層を成長させることができる。

【0026】チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体を成長させ る際の成長温度は単結晶を成長させるには700~12 00℃の高温で反応させて成長させるが、格子定数など 20 が異なる異種材料の基板上に直接成長させるばあいは完 全には単結晶の結晶方向が一致しないため400~70 0℃の低温で多結晶膜として成長させる低温バッファ層 2を0. 01~0. 2μm程度介在させ、その上に70 0~1200℃の高温で50~200 µ m程度の高温バ ッファ層3を成長させることが好ましい。この高温バッ ファ層3を成長させる際に低温で多結晶膜として成長し た低温バッファ層2も単結晶化し、高温バッファ層3と

【0027】つぎに図1(b)に示されるように、半導 30 体単結晶基板 1 の裏面側から機械的研磨または化学的研 磨をし、半導体結晶基板1および低温バッファ層2を除 去する。この機械的研磨は、たとえばダイヤモンド粉を 使用する研磨装置により行い、化学的研磨は、たとえば 硫酸と過酸化水素の混合液により行う。

【0028】つぎに図1(c)に示されるように、残さ れたチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層からなる高温バッ ファ屬(チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層)3を新たな 基板として反応炉内に配設し、前述と同様の方法でチッ 化ガリウム系化合物半導体からなる低温バッファ層4を 40 O. 01~0. 2μm程度、高温バッファ層5を1~4 0μ m程度設ける。チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体を成 長する基板は同種のチッ化ガリウム系単結晶層であるた め、低温バッファ層4および髙温バッファ層5を設けな いで直接つぎのクラッド層や活性層とするチッ化ガリウ ム系化合物半導体単結晶を成長させてもよいが、ここで 新たに基板とするチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層基板 3は異種の半導体結晶基板1上に形成されたもので、格 子不整合に基づく結晶欠陥や転位が発生している可能性 があり、そのばあい、その上に成膜されるチッ化ガリウ 50 ので、O.2μm以下程度の厚さに形成される。

ム系化合物半導体単結晶層にも結晶欠陥や転位が進む可 能性がある。そのため、再度低温バッファ層4および高 温バッファ層5を設けることが好ましい。この低温バッ ファ層4および高温バッファ層5の成長方法や効用など は図1(a)の低温バッファ磨2および高温バッファ層 (チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層基板) 3と同様であ

【0029】つぎに図1 (d) に示されるように、n型 クラッド層6、ノンドープまたはn型もしくはp型の活 性層7、p型クラッド層8、キャップ層9を順次形成す る。 クラッド層 6 、 8 は通常 0 . 1~2 μ m程度の厚さ に形成され、活性層7は0.05~0.1μm程度の厚 さに形成される。活性層7は結晶欠陥や転位が発生しえ ない程度に非常に薄く形成されるが、クラッド層は薄く するのに限界があり、厚いため、これらが異種材料で構 成されると歪みが入り易く、高温バッファ層 5 とともに 厚い層は同じ組成の材料で形成されることが好ましい。 【0030】前述のクラッド層などの半導体層でn型層 にするためには、Si、Ge、SnをSiH4、GeH ▲ 、SnH aなどのガスとして反応ガス内に混入するこ とによりえられる。またp型層を形成するためには、M gやZnをCp2MgやDMZnの有機金属ガスとして 原料ガスに混入することによりp型層とすることができ る。このp型層はキャップ層9上にSiO₂などからな

る保護膜を設けて400~800℃でアニール処理をす

ることにより、または電子線を照射することによりMg

と化合したH (キャリヤガスとしてのH2 や反応ガスで

あるNHa ガスのHが化合する)を切り離してMgを動

き易くし、低抵抗化することができる。 【0031】この例では、活性層7の両側をp型層とn 型層の両クラッド層6、8により挟むダブルヘテロ接合 構造とされ、クラッド層6、8は活性層7のバンドギャ ップエネルギーより大きなバンドギャップエネルギーを 有する材料で構成されている。前述のAIxGayIn 1-x-y Nの材料でバンドギャップエネルギーを大きくす るには、xを大きくし、1-x-yを小さくすることに よりえられる。このようなバンドギャップエネルギーを 有するクラッド層6、8でサンドイッチ構造とすること により、活性層に注入されたキャリアが発光層である活 性層とクラッド層のあいだにできるエネルギー障壁で閉 じ込められるため、単純な同一材料でpn接合を作った ホモ接合構造より発光再結合の確立が格段に向上し、発 光効率も高くなる。しかし本発明の製法はこのようなダ ブルヘテロ接合構造に限定されることはなく、ホモ接合 やヘテロ接合の p n 接合でも成長する半導体層の組成を 変えるだけで同様に適用される。また、半導体レーザで ストライプ溝を形成することにより屈折率導波構造とす る半導体発光素子なども同様に製造できる。なお、キャ ップ層9は電極金属10との接触抵抗の低下のためのも

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【0032】 つぎに、前述のように、半導体層の表面に  $SiO_2$ 、 $Si_3N_4$ 、 $Al_2O_3$ などの保護膜を設け  $C400\sim800$ CC20 $\sim60$ 分間程度のアニール処理を行うか、保護膜を設けないで、直接表面から3 $\sim2$ 0 k V程度の加速電圧で電子線照射をする。その結果、 p型層のドーパントであるMgとHとの接合が切られ、活性化が達成され、 p型層の低抵抗化が図られる。

【0033】ついで、Au、Alなどの電極材料を蒸着やスパッタ法などにより成膜し、裏面側には全面に下部(n側)電極11が形成され、表面側はLEDのばあい 10は発光領域を確保するため、または半導体レーザのばあいは電流注入領域を規制するため、中心部のみに残るようにパターニングして上部(p側)電極10が形成され、そののち各チップに劈開することにより、図1(e)に斜視図で示されるように半導体発光素子チップが形成される。

【0034】この半導体発光素子チップをリードフレームに載置し、ワイヤボンディングしたのちエボキシ樹脂でモールドすることによりLEDが、またチップをステムに載置し、ワイヤボンディングしたのちキャップでシ 20ールすることによりレーザダイオードが完成する。

【0035】本発明によれば、半導体単結晶基板上にチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層を成長させたのち、半導体単結晶基板を除去し、チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層を新たな基板としてその上に動作層のチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層を成長しているため、格子定数や熱膨張係数は非常に近くなり、格子欠陥や転位は発生しにくい。

【0036】一方、半導体単結晶基板上に成長させた新たな基板とするチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層と半導 30体単結晶基板とのあいだの格子不整合に基因して新たな基板とするチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層に結晶欠陥が発生し、その結晶欠陥が動作層とするチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体単結晶層へ広がり、転位や結晶欠陥が発生することが懸念されるが、その転位や欠陥については、その間に低温バッファ層および高温バッファ層を設けることにより有効に防止することができる。

【0037】さらに、バッファ層とクラッド層の1μm 以上に厚く形成される層の半導体単結晶層の組成を同じ にすることにより、きれいな劈開面がえられ、鏡面がえ 40 られ易くなる。

【0038】つぎに、さらに具体的な発光素子により本発明の製法を詳細に説明する。

[0039]

#### 【実施例】

#### 実施例1

図 2 は本発明の製法により製造したチッ化ガリウム系ダブルヘテロ接合LEDの断面説明図である。チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体として $Al_x$   $Ga_y$   $In_{1-x-y}$  N  $(0 \le x < 1, 0 < y \le 1, 0 < x + y \le 1)$  を用い、

Al、Ga、Inの比率を変えることによりダブルヘテロ接合を形成したものである。

【0040】まず、前述の図1(b)に示されるような 50~200 μmの厚さに形成されたn型Alx Gay In<sub>1-x-y</sub> Nの半導体層からなる新たな基板とされたチ ッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層基板3の表面に400~ 700℃の低温でn型Al<sub>v</sub>Ga<sub>w</sub>In<sub>1-v-w</sub>N(0≦ v < 1,  $0 < w \le 1$ ,  $0 < v + w \le 1$ ,  $v \le x$ , 1 - x-y≤1-v-w) からなる低温バッファ層4を0.0 1~0. 2μm程度MOCVD法により成長し、ついで 700~1200℃の高温でチッ化ガリウム系化合物半 導体層基板3と同じ組成のn型Alx Gay In1-x-y Νからなる高温バッファ層 5 を 1 ~ 4 0 μ m程度の厚さ に設けた。さらに700~1200℃でn型Alx Ga y In<sub>1-x-y</sub> Nからなるn型クラッド層6を0、1~2 μm程度の厚さに設け、ノンドープのAlpGagIn  $_{1-p-q}$  N  $(0 \le p < 1, 0 < q \le 1, 0 < p + q \le 1,$  $p < x \cdot 1 - p - q > 1 - x - y$ ) からなる活性層 7 を 0. 05~0. 1 μ m程度の厚さに成長させ、さらに p 型AIx Gay In1-x-yNからなるp型クラッド層8 を1~2μm成長させた。その上にAl Gas In  $_{1-r-s}$  N  $(0 \le r < 1, 0 < s \le 1, 0 < r + s \le 1,$ r≦x、1-x-y≦1-r-s) からなるキャップ層 9を0、2μm程度の厚さ設ける。

【0041】前記構造で、両クラッド層6、8は同じ組成で、かつ、これらの層は活性層7の組成よりバンドギャップエネルギーが大きい組成で形成されている。すなわち、A1の量を多くして、Inの量を少なくすることによりバンドギャップエネルギーの大きい材料がえられ、バンドギャップエネルギーの大きい材料からなるクラッド層6、8によりバンドギャップエネルギーが小さい材料からなる活性層7がサンドイッチされる構造になっており、活性層に注入されたキャリアをエネルギー障壁で閉じ込め、発光効率を高くしている。

【0042】そののち前述のように電子線照射によりp型層の低抵抗化を図り、電極を形成して劈開することにより0.5カンデラ(cd)程度の輝度のダブルヘテロ接合の青色LEDがえられた。

【0043】本実施例によれば、バンドギャップエネルギーの小さい材料からなる活性層をサンドイッチ構造とするダブルヘテロ接合としているため、発光効率を高めることができるとともに、クラッド層やバッファ層などの厚い半導体層は同じ組成の材料で構成し、異なる組成の半導体層は結晶欠陥が生じない程度の薄さに形成されているため、欠陥のない膜質の優れた半導体層がえられ、さらに劈開が容易となる。

【0044】実施例2

本実施例は半導体レーザ型発光素子の実施例で、各層の 形成および電極の形成までは実施例1と全く同様に形成 50 し、電極形成後に上部電極11の両側のキャップ層9お

よびp型クラッド層8の上部をエッチングしてメサ型形 状にしたものである。このような構造にすることにより 電流を活性層の中心部だけに集中させることができ、し かも劈開により端面が鏡面になっているため、端面で反 射させて発振させることができ、出力がO.2mW程度 の青色半導体レーザ型発光素子がえられた。

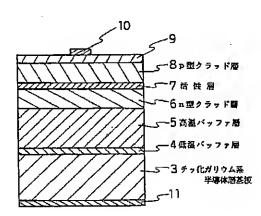
#### 【0045】 実施例3

本実施例はpn接合のLEDの実施例で、チッ化ガリウ ム系化合物半導体層基板 3 に n 型G a Nからなる低温バ ッファ層 4 を 0 、 0 1 ~ 0 、 2 μ m 程度 、 n 型 G a N か 10 らなる高温バッファ層 5 を 1 ~ 4 0 μ m程度の厚さだけ 実施例1と同様の条件で成長し、そののちn型Ale G a<sub>1-t</sub> N (0≤t<1) からなるn型層12を1~2 µ m程度、p型Inu Gaı-u N (0≦u<1) からなる p型層13を0.1~0、3μm程度、それぞれ成膜 し、ついでp型AlzGaı-zN(0≦z<1)からな るキャップ層14を成膜し、p型層13に3~20kV 程度の加速電圧で電子線照射をし、アニールを行ったの ち、下部 (n側) 電極11および上部 (p側) 電極10 を形成し、ヘテロ接合のpn接合LEDを製造した。こ 20 のヘテロ接合構造とすることにより発光効率が増加し、 O、 2カンデラ (cd) 程度の輝度の青色LEDがえら れた。

#### [0046]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、基板が絶縁基板でない ため、下部側の電極を基板の裏面に形成すればよく、従 来のように上面側からエッチングして下部の導電型層を 露出させて電極を形成する必要がない。そのため、ドラ イエッチング工程が不要になり、構造プロセスが簡単に なるとともにエッチング時に発生しやすいコンタミネー 30 ションによる抵抗に基因する特性劣化も生じない。

【図2】



【0047】さらに基板もクラッド層などの厚い画と同 じチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層からなっているた め、同種の結晶が揃うことになり容易に劈開することが でき、簡単に鏡面をうることができる。その結果、青色 の半導体レーザも容易にうることができる。

【0048】また基板もチッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体 層からなっているため、動作層と同種の半導体層であ り、格子定数などが一致して格子整合がとれ、結晶欠陥 や転位の発生を防止できる。その結果、半導体層が高品 質になり、素子の発光効率や寿命が向上する。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の半導体発光素子の製法の一実施形態の 製造工程を示す図である。

【図2】本発明の製法の一実施例により製造したLED の断面説明図である。

【図3】本発明の製法の他の実施例により製造した半導 体レーザの断面説明図である。

【図4】本発明の製法のさらに他の実施例により製造し たLEDの断面説明図である。

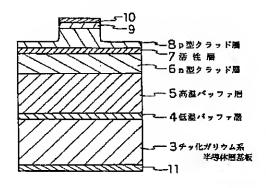
【図5】従来のGaN系LEDの断面説明図である。

【図6】従来のサファイア基板上に形成されたバッファ 層に発生する転位の状況を説明する図である。

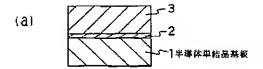
#### 【符号の説明】

- 1 半導体単結晶基板
- 3 チッ化ガリウム系化合物半導体層基板
- 4 低温バッファ層
- 5 高温バッファ層
- 6 n型クラッド層
- 活性層
- p型クラッド層

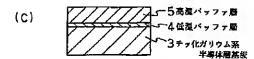
図3]

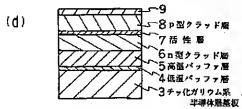


【図1】









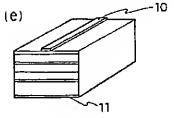
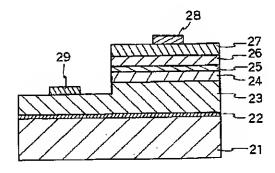
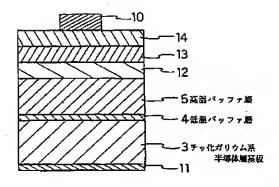


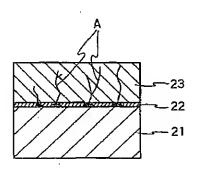
図5]



[図4]



[図6]



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